

SPORTS



Festivities to mark the Day of Physical Training took place over the weekend at the Central Lenin Stadium, in Lushniki. In the photos you see some of the events: mass gymnastics, mother and daughter races, and the match between Moscow Spartak and Donetsk Shakhtyor, won by Moscow. Photos by Alexander Yelshin.

MOSCOW MARATHON

The Lenin Central Stadium, in Lushniki, Moscow was the main venue for the 4th Nationwide Day of Physical Training, with mass competitions being held from early morning in the small sports arena, the children's sports township, the Druzhba all-purpose gym and the swimming pool. At 17.00 hours the programme shifted to the big sports arena, featuring exhibition performances of athletics, family sporting contests and a football match between Moscow Spartak and Donetsk Shakhtyor. The main fixture of the event was the Moscow International marathon, held for the second time, and following the Olympic route. While last year it drew an exclusively Soviet field of 305 participants, this year it was attended by 650 runners, 212 of which were from Holland, West Germany, Canada, the USA, France, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and West Berlin. Experienced run-

ners competed alongside juniors and members of the joggers' club, in a 10 km event. There



The happy marathon winner Yuri Laptov, from Alma-Ata in Kazakhstan.

Photo by Igor Liliev

were also 73 women competitors. The field's age ranged from 10 to 70. Since anyone could enter the race, there were runners from other towns and cities competing, among them four brothers, the Ishutkins, from the Mordovian republic, Alexander, Valentin and Yevgeny, entered for the marathon and Anatoly for the 10 km race. Apart from the brothers, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers and children ran—all of them wearing jerseys bearing the letters MM.

New York marathon organizer, Fred Lebow, flew to Moscow for the occasion.

Yuri Laptov from Alma-Ata, an experienced marathon runner, won the race in 2.19.01 and Tamara Polyayeva, from Naberezhnyye Chelny topped the women's standings in 2.43.18. Mary Evans, of the USA, won the 10 km race.

The organizers are hopeful that more people will compete next year.

Zamir MURAVYOV

WINDSURFING

Moscowite Vitaly Zoroslav, a former noted yachtsman, won a windsurfing contest for the "Space Heroes" prize at the popular Pirogovskoye reservoir outside Moscow, where 174 competitors met. Incidentally, the sport is now immensely popular in this country. The youngest entrant, Liepaja school student Arvids Kalinis, aged 13, came home 17th after seven races. The girl's event was won by 15-year-old Moscow schoolgirl Yulya Kazakova.

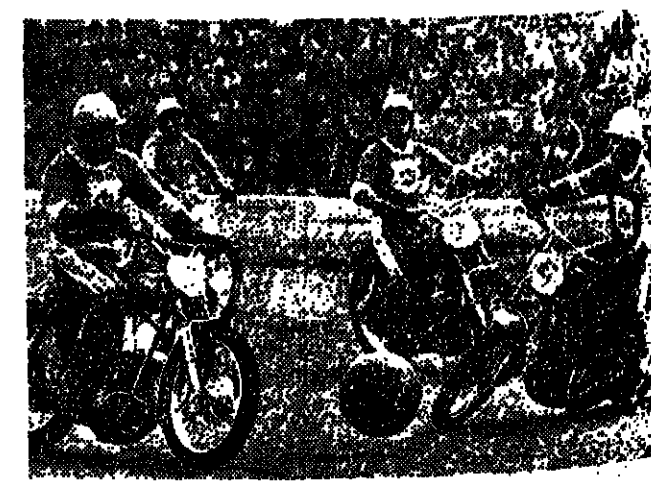
BLACK SEA CUP

The Black Sea Cup, the first nationwide cruiser yacht regatta for prizes offered by the "Volny Transport" newspaper, recently took place. The route was from Sochi to Odessa to Yalta and back. In addition there were also two 30-mile races off Sochi and Yevpatoriya. The first such 30-mile race off Sochi's outer coast was a prologue, as it were, to the main race. One of the winners, captain V. Alexeyev, from Sochi, aboard the Mitrak, won the second, 530-mile race from Sochi to Odessa.

VICTORIOUS TWINS

Olympic free wrestling champion and 1981 world title holder Sergei Beloglazov, followed the example of his twin brother Anatoly Beloglazov (57 kg division), 1980 Olympic gold medalist and triple world champion, by winning, at Edmonton, Canada, the 62 kg division, making a debut in that heavier category. In the final bout he outlasted this division's 1981 world champion Simeon Silerev of Bulgaria. Li's teammate Vladimir Kuznetsov lies in third place with 335 kg.

Israel Arsamakov, also of the USSR, set a new world junior record of 365 kg when he took first place in the 82.5 kg and under division. Veselin Galabarov (67.5 kg and under) of Bulgaria, aged 19, lifted 153.5 kg, a new adult world record, topping the 152.5 kg record set by Joachim Kunz of the GDR this April.



Kozlovets drew 5-5 with Vidnoye Metalurg in a steel motorboat game to consolidate their national championship team. Photo by Sergei Pustov

JUNIOR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

In the first round of the world junior chess championship in Copenhagen, Andrei Sokolov of the USSR beat Ziad of Algeria. 52 players from 47 countries are taking part. There are still 12 rounds to go.

PARACHUTE-JUMPING

Socialist countries dominated the world parachute acrobatics championships at Lucerne, Czechoslovakia, with Irina Walkhoff of the GDR picking up the title, and her teammate, Barbara Harzbecker, he placed second. Larisa Korycheva, Alexandra Shvachko, Yelena Burkova and Yelena Korotkova of the USSR were placed third, fourth, sixth and seventh, respectively.

In the men's section, Jurgis Kairys and Nikolai Nikityuk of the USSR, were the top finishers, with American Hag in third place. Viktor Smolin, also of the USSR, is fifth.

In the women's event, the leader, Susan of the USSR, is closely followed by Lidiya Leonova, Lyubov Nemkova, Khalida Makagonova, Valentina Yolkova and Lyudmila Mochalina, all from the USSR.

The free programme event is now on.

FOR MEDALS UP HIGH

The USSR is leading the team standings at the 11th World Aerobics Championship outside the Austrian resort of Bad Deutsch-Allenberg after the compulsory programme.

WEIGHTLIFTING

At the world junior heavy-weight championship at São Paulo, Brazil, Sergei Li of the USSR totalled 350 kg to take first place in the 75 kg and under division, five kilos ahead of second-placed Nikolai Boyev of

WHAT'S UP IN GENEVA?

The USSR Defence Minister on the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe

There is an understanding between the two sides taking part in the negotiations in Geneva that their talks should be kept confidential. However, a short while ago the American side was responsible for leaks to some Western newspapers and magazines of reports exposing the essence of the talks and stating the Soviet position. In view of this, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov gave the following interview to a TASS correspondent.

The Soviet proposals

In Geneva, the Soviet Union has tabled proposals to establish a vast zone of reductions and limitations of nuclear weapons in Europe between the Arctic Ocean, Africa, the mid-Atlantic and the Urals. It is proposed that within this zone existing medium-range nuclear armaments (with a range of 1,000 km and more but excluding intercontinental weapons) should be reduced as follows: over a five-year period following the agreement, the USSR and NATO should cut back their armaments of this class to no more than 300 units each. Reductions should be made in all types of nuclear medium-range weapons including both aircraft and missiles. A ban could be imposed within the zone on the deployment of new types of nuclear armaments including, no doubt, the Pershing-2s and the Cruise missiles.

The Soviet proposals do not envisage any commitments on the part of third countries. Yet, the overall numbers of 300 units of medium-range weapons should include British and French missiles and aircraft in addition to the American. The Soviet Union cannot overlook the fact that these are part of the medium-range weapons belonging to NATO countries, and that they are targeted at the USSR and its allies.

The American stand

The Americans are still clinging to their notorious "zero option" which implies the complete elimination of all the Soviet ground-based medium-range missiles. This proposal made before the negotiations started is evidently designed to torpedo agreement being reached. The United States does not intend reducing by even as much as one unit its own nuclear medium-range missiles or those of its allies. On the contrary, it seeks to increase them. At the same time it demands that the Soviet Union should unilaterally dismantle the ground-based missiles it has had for the past 20 years and more. These missiles are part of the long-established balance of forces which has long existed in Europe.

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Soyuz T-7 Flight Commander Leonid Popov (left), Cosmonaut-Researcher Svetlana Savitskaya and Flight Engineer Alexander Serebrov in the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre.

ANOTHER WOMAN IN SPACE

Svetlana Savitskaya, 34, is a famous woman-pilot from Moscow and a record holder. She becomes the second female crew-member of a spaceship 19 years after Valentina Tereshkova became the first.

Her interest in cosmonautics began at the age of 16. In 1965,

she made three jumps from the stratosphere, each breaking a world record. At 18, being a world-famous parachutist, she took to piloting a plane; in another four years became an absolute world champion of aerobics and established 18 aviation world records.

The Flight Commander to Soyuz T-7 is USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Colonel Leonid Popov. He has travelled outer space twice before, and has had experience in docking spaceships with orbital stations.

The crew also includes Flight Engineer Alexander Serebrov, Candidate of Science (Engineering). A graduate of the Moscow Physical-Engineering Institute, he is employed at the design bureau and has taken part in designing and testing space probes.

The flight programme of the Soyuz T-7 spaceship, launched on August 19, 1982, provides for its docking with the orbital complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5. The ship's crew—Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya are to perform a programme of scientific, technological, medical and biological research and to conduct experiments jointly with cosmonauts Burdakov and Lebedev, who have been working aboard the complex since May 11, 1982.

According to reports from the orbit and medical control data, Leonid Popov, Alexander Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya have endured the stage of orbital navigation and the transfer to weightlessness without problems and are feeling well.

ISRAEL MUST STOP ITS AGGRESSION



West Beirut. Rescue workers searching for survivors from the debris of a house destroyed by the Israelis. Photo UPI-TAS.

New York. The Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue has passed a resolution urging the Security Council to consider practical moves to force Tel Aviv to end its aggression in Lebanon.

Despite the resistance of the US the General Assembly has again reiterated the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence and went on record as being against "any policy and plans aimed at settling Palestinians outside their motherland". The results of voting on this resolution have convincingly demonstrated the complete isolation of the US-Israeli aggressive alliance in the international arena.

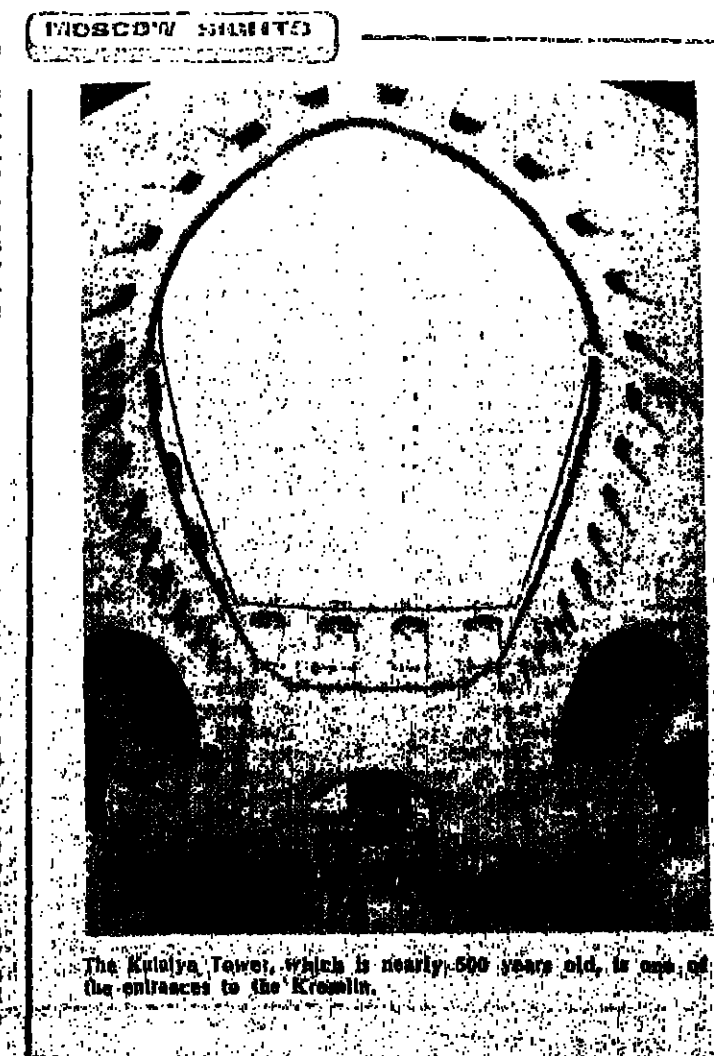
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WPC CALLS FOR VIGILANCE

Helsinki. The World Peace Council has called for vigilance in view of the new plans of aggression which are being mounted by the American administration against Cuba and Nicaragua.

In a statement published here, the WPC condemns the

resolution adopted by the US Senate which encourages preparations for an invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras and envisages the use of all means available to the United States, including troops, in the fight against Cuba.



The Kula Tower, which is nearly 600 years old, is one of the entrances to the Kremlin.



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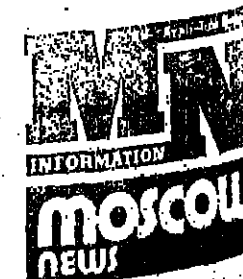
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Moscow News No. 12, 1982

USA COMES UP WITH ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE CONCEPT

New York. News of the Washington "hawks", another "doctrines" — one of a "protracted" thermonuclear war — and their chances of being victors have caused an outrage in the USA and worldwide.

In their protest letter to President Reagan 50 Congressmen stressed that such a strategy would result in a headlong arms race and an escalating nuclear threat.

Former Arms Control and

Disarmament Agency Director P. Warnke also lashed out against the "limited" and "protracted" nuclear warfare concepts. To advance the real interests of national security the USA should follow the Soviet lead and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons rather than build up a potential for leading such wars, he stressed in a brochure issued by the organization, "The Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control".

WHAT'S UP IN GENEVA?

(Continued from page 1)

It has been declared at the highest level — in speeches by Leonid Brezhnev — that the Soviet Union will not reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons unilaterally as demanded by the Americans. At the same time, this country has been making insistent efforts to achieve success in the negotiations on the issues of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and of strategic weapons as a whole. Our proposals open up a very real possibility for considerable reductions in armaments. The Soviet Union also confirms its willingness that Europe be freed from both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons.

Does America lag behind? No, approximate parity exists.

Touching on the allegations often spread in the West that the United States lags behind the Soviet Union in strategic weapons, Marshal Ustinov commented as follows:

This is a deliberate distortion of the gist of the issue. At the present time approximate parity exists between the Soviet Union and the United States, and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO both in strategic and

other nuclear weapons and in conventional forces.

Those who are trying to present the approximate parity as America's "lagging behind" are doing this for one purpose only — to camouflage the nuclear arms race which cannot be justified in any way.

The Soviet Union rejects the policy of military superiority as a matter of principle. It never seeks superiority for itself, nor does it recognize that any other party has the right to such superiority. The military and strategic balance between the countries of socialism and the world of capitalism serves as a factor containing the aspirations of the aggressive forces. Military balance is possible at lower levels of armaments — such is the constructive Soviet approach to nuclear disarmament.

The mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals would be an important first step towards the end of the arms race. This would preclude the possibility of building up increasing stocks of nuclear weapons, and create favourable conditions for the speedy adoption of effective decisions to reduce and limit nuclear armaments. It would lead to greater confidence between states and to greater stability.



This rug will be a great asset in your home, Madam!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES BACK UP PALESTINIAN CAUSE

New York. The Coordination Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries has met at the UN headquarters here to demand that Israel pull out its troops from Lebanon.

Its statement notes that the non-aligned nations urge the Security Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine and make positive moves to advance their implementation. The Bureau had much praise for the gallantry of the freedom fighters resisting the Zionists, whose invasion was "made possible", the statement

emphasized, by US political and military backing.

The non-aligned movement demanded that the UN take effective measures to guarantee the security of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in southern Lebanon and other areas, which are targets of the Israeli aggression.

The Bureau upheld the idea of an international conference under auspices of the UN to find out ways of achieving a comprehensive, fair and lasting settlement in the Middle East, with obligatory PLO participation.

Kampuchea's constructive stand

Phnom Penh. The proposals of the Indochinese countries for a representative international conference to discuss South-East Asian problems and create a security zone on the Kampuchean-Thai border is the only fair way of solving the backlog of the region's problems, Kampuchean foreign minister Hun Sen told a session of his country's national assembly.

He further said he regretted that the Thai power quarters rejected this rational approach. Following the lead of American imperialism and Peking hegemonists, the Thai authorities are giving support to the Khmer counter-revolutionaries who have been shoved out of the country. We want to live in peace with the Thai people but will not stand any interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs or encroachments on her freedom, independence, and sovereignty, the Kampuchean foreign minister stressed.

BABRAK KARMAL ON TASKS OF THE REVOLUTION

Kabul. It was only after the victory of the April revolution, especially once it had entered a new stage in its development that genuine conditions were created enabling the desires of the country's patriots to be met in full. This was declared by Babrak Karmal, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in a radio and TV address to the Afghan people on the occasion of the restoration of Afghan independence.

Karmal stressed that the main task facing Afghanistan's foreign policy is to put an end to all external interference into the country's internal affairs and provide favourable international conditions for peaceful work to benefit the prosperity of Afghanistan.

ISRAEL MUST STOP ITS AGGRESSION

(Continued from page 1) arena. Only Washington and Tel Aviv voted against the document which was approved by 120 votes. Representatives of 20 countries, mainly members of the NATO bloc and several Latin American dictatorships, abstained from voting.

The results of the discussion and the voting have been assessed in UN circles as a major foreign policy defeat for the United States, as an eloquent vote of non-confidence in Washington has assumed the right to pose as "intermediaries", disguising the imperialist nature of their intrigues directed against the interests of Arab peoples, by allegedly peace-making actions.

Provocations against Nicaraguan revolution

Managua. American imperialism is the chief enemy of the Nicaraguan revolution. It spends millions of dollars financing and supporting counter-revolutionary forces who carry out pogrom-style raids from across the border into Honduras and seek to isolate Nicaragua from the other Central American countries. This is declared in a statement issued by the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

RACISTS STEP UP TERROR

London. In a vain attempt to forestall its inevitable crash, the South African racist regime has started a wide campaign of terror aimed against the leaders of the African National Congress (ANC), said Alfred Nzo, ANC Secretary-General. The South African secret services resort to any number of atrocious crimes. Dozens of prominent anti-racist members have already been killed off by paid agents of the regime. The purpose of such acts is to reduce the pitch of the people's struggle against the barbaric apartheid regime by physically destroying most of the prominent ANC leaders. The racist's schemes are doomed to failure, stressed A. Nzo. Racists and their patrons cannot force us to give up our selfless struggle for a just cause. Hundreds and thousands of new fighters will take the place of those who are killed.

REPRISALS

ON CHILEAN MODEL

Caracas. The ruling regime in Uruguay is intensifying its plans to eliminate political prisoners imprisoned on false charges of "subversive activities", the Venezuelan "El Nacional" newspaper reports. The existence of such sinister plans is confirmed by a series of "disappearances" or deaths among the inmates of prisons near Montevideo. Among the victims are trade unionists, workers' activists, intellectuals, and representatives of student, youth and women's organizations.

INDIA RIDDLED BY PAKISTANI SPIES

Delhi. The security forces in the Indian state of Maharashtra have arrested six Pakistani spies who had been gathering information about Bombay High — India's largest oil field and strategically vital industrial project. The Pakistani special services have stepped up their activities against India, seeking to infiltrate their agents into the armed forces and government agencies, in order to obtain classified information about the country's defences since the Indian National Congress has been in power. Pakistani spies and saboteurs are particularly active in the states of Jammu, Kashmir and Punjab bordering on Pakistan.

PEOPLE

International Atomic Energy Agency reports on nuclear stations

Vienna. Last year, the total capacity of the nuclear power stations in the world went up by 13 per cent. These figures are contained in the 1981 report by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Late last year, 272 nuclear power reactors were in operation in 23 countries throughout the world. Atomic power stations account for nine or 10 per cent of all electricity generated in the world.

The report notes that in the next few years a rapid growth is expected in the capacity of atomic power stations throughout the world after the commissioning of the 230 energy projects now under construction. It is estimated that by 1985, the world's atomic power stations will produce 17 per cent of all electricity.

USA: COST OF LIVING SOARS

Washington. The average income of the American family fell by 3.5 per cent in 1981, the Bureau of the Census reports. In 1980, there was an even greater drop of 5.5 per cent. The Bureau gives as the main reason for such a downward trend the constant increase in the cost of living in the country, which forces down the real wages of the overwhelming majority of the population.



Berlin. East Berliners have given a warm welcome to Palestinian children from besieged Beirut and Israeli-occupied Lebanese territories. They were orphaned during the barbarous bombardments of West Beirut.

Photo: APN TASS

Science and technology

A CLEVER ROBOT

An unusually clever robot capable of seeing, hearing and of carrying out certain oral instructions given by the operator has been manufactured by the Japanese firm of Sumitomo Denki. The robot can pick up parts in its mechanical arms previously shown to it, the sight of which it had stored in its memory, and can carry them avoiding any obstacles it meets in its way.

CAR WITHOUT STEERING WHEEL

Visitors to an exhibition of electronic devices in the Swiss city of Lausanne, were stunned when they saw a car without a steering wheel in one of the pavilions. A spokesman for the firm which has produced this novel device explained that the car, called "Jeta", has a microcomputer which enables it to be steered by means of the human voice. The advertisement pamphlet says that "Jeta" has a number of advantages over conventional cars. Specialists however

have expressed their reservations about its safety. What happens if the driver is confused and gives a wrong instruction?

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

The Neolithic settlements have been discovered by archaeologists near the Yugoslav town of Kragujevac. Ceramic earthenware, with decoration previously not found on utensils of this period, presents particular interest. A fragment of a huge sculpture of a humanoid has become a genuine archaeological sensation.

A VISITOR FROM SPACE

A meteorite nearly one metre in diameter fell near a settlement of Davagna not far from Genoa, Italy. A special fire-fighters unit found it on a meadow just several metres from a residential area. Scientists have begun research on the meteorite.

IN PLACE OF A NURSE

A British company in Dorsetshire has developed a special bed for immobile and aged persons. It has a control panel which the patients can operate to change air pressure in each of the 20 mattress compartments, thus changing their position without the aid of a nurse.

OF INTEREST

Profiting from rats

Over the recent years rats have become the sworn enemies of the Egyptian peasants — "felahs". Their devastating raids in the fields cause colossal damage. 28 million rats have been destroyed in Sharkia, Delta and Dakkhla alone, although their reign has not been curtailed.

The situation is so serious that even the Ministry of Defence has agreed to take part in the fight against the "red vermin". Special units have been set up just for the job. The "red war" has some funny sides to it too. It has become a source of pride and income for the inhabitants of the village of El-Burg which lies on a sandbank separating the Lake Burdilos from the Mediterranean Sea. The village is known in Egypt as "cat kingdom". According to "Al-Ahram", no less than half a million cats, leading on fish live in the village and its surrounding area. For an adequate remuneration the villagers are now busy catching large gangs of them for export to rat-ravaged areas.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A REAL THREAT OF A WIDENING CONFLICT

The developments in Lebanon are evidence of the fact that the Israeli government is now thinking far beyond the destruction of Beirut, writes PRAVDA. Recently the Israeli generals embarked on their Lebanese operation which amounted to the following. Open interference with the forthcoming presidential elections there, attempting to turn their own men on the country, while Israeli armour and artillery units are now heading for Lebanon's northern and eastern regions.

All indications are that Israel is poised for more action, protected as it is by Washington. There is a very real danger of the armed conflict in the Middle East widening, with dangerous consequences, the paper points out.

HEGEMONISTIC

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Analysing the policy of the American administration which is now half-way to new elections, the newspaper SLSKAYA ZHIZN comes to the conclusion that Washington's extremism in foreign policy matters has plunged it into an abyss of difficulties with most countries of the world.

Indeed, American relations with West European countries are becoming increasingly strained. There are ample reasons for this, for instance, the attempts to block the construction of the gas pipeline, differences over the exports of steel and agricultural products have led to a rift between the EEC and the USA. Finally, mention should be made of Washington's monetary and budget policy which has had an adverse effect on the economies of West European countries.

Meanwhile, contradictions between the United States and Canada and Mexico are exacerbating, and all attempts by Washington to establish a so-called North American Economic Union have failed. The support they gave to Britain's Falklands venture has finally undermined Washington's position in Latin America, while the American support of Israel's aggression in Lebanon and of South Africa's aggression against Angola has led to serious differences between Washington and the countries of the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

To make the picture complete Washington's racist anti-Sovietism and anti-communism which have caused a deterioration in its relations with the countries of the socialist community need to be mentioned. Thus the hegemonistic policy pursued by the present American administration has become the main destabilizing factor in present-day international relations and a source of tension which harbours a threat to world peace, the paper stresses.

JAPANESE INTERESTS

ADVANCE IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes that in many ways the Japanese investors have for the first time gained ground in ASEAN economies at the expense of their foreign competitors. Japanese businessmen are the largest foreign investors in Indonesia and Thailand, the second largest in the Philippines and Malaysia, and the fourth in Singapore.

Although the Japanese monopolies have granted these countries the use of their capitals and technologies and have created a number of new industries, they are acting exclusively in their own interests, writes the paper. Apart from private investments, Japan grants ASEAN countries badly-needed loans on an intergovernmental basis. Giving this financial assistance, Japan stipulates the condition that the recipient country should buy only Japanese goods. As a result, it gradually undermines the ASEAN economies, gaining more and more powerful leverage to force their policies.

REAGAN'S NEW DOCTRINE

Commenting on the strategic plan, devised by the Pentagon in order to secure a United States' potential for waging a protracted nuclear war with the USSR, TASS writes that the Pentagon's new plan is part and parcel of the general military strategy adopted by the US administration. It has been decided to complete the strategic doctrine of the previous administration set forth in a Directive No. 59 proclaiming, for the first time, that a limited nuclear war is not only permissible but even possible.

President Reagan has replaced the Carter doctrine with another theory which even more militaristic and dangerous to the cause of peace and to mankind because it sets the goal of attaining a victory in a "protracted" nuclear war.

There is another, and more sensible way of avoiding a nuclear catastrophe and preparations for it, TASS stresses. The Soviet Union has shown initiative in this direction by undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Unfortunately the US administration has not responded to the positive Soviet initiative.

is ten metres long and has a 1,700-hp Rolls-Royce Merlin engine, 27 thousand cubic centimetres in volume. It takes ten passengers and can travel at speeds to 880 km/h.

Another mysterious find

According to the New China news agency, another mysterious grave has been found in Beijing in the middle of China, not far from the ancient "Silk Road". Incorporated inside were two skeletons, estimated to be 3,000 years old. The grave of one of the skeletons was found in a ditch, the other in a pit. There are more than 100 such graves, the mystery of which remains unsolved.

Super-auto

for collection.

In the Dutch city of Dronen, the most exciting item on display at the exhibition of cars was the "super-car" called Jameson-Concord built to a special order in Britain (twenty years ago, it belongs to a Dutch millionaire who is a passionate collector of rare cars).

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHERPOV

WHO IS DRIVING THE WEDGE, AFTER ALL?

The Reagan administration has proved a thousand times that it is looking at world problems through the prism of American-Soviet confrontation, seeking to explain its own crises and failings by Moscow's "plays". The same rationale was used to explain America's differences with its partners, the Soviet Union, Washington alleges, in "driving a wedge" between America and its allies and it is none other than the Russians who are responsible for the tense Atlantic relations. The charges against the USSR have been trumpeted particularly loudly with regard to the "gas-pipes" deal. The very fact of Soviet participation in this deal is being described by the United States as a cunning trick to make Western Europe economically "dependent" on Moscow. Washington reiterates by economic "sanctions" to penalize its allies for their criminal negligence.

The distinction, or the calm, to be drawn, is that, while in the Atlantic camp over the "gas-pipes" deal could be held up as a model of Atlantic contradictions, with both political

and economic frictions surfacing in relations between leader and led, it would be wrong to hyperbolize these divisions since the capitalist world is united by a single ideology and follows the same economic laws. But this is also a scramble for markets and for sources of raw materials and power. America is thus demonstrating egoism and ruthlessness in this competitive struggle, seeking to profit by damaging its partners' interests.

The latter, understandably, are reluctant to reconcile themselves to such a policy. A recent EEC note to the US State Department and the Commerce Department brought forth, without strikingly, with its criticism of American "decision to ban West European companies from shipping equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. There can be no doubt at all that such actions by America have harmful ramifications for EEC interests, the note emphasizes, since West European companies are being driven out of the market. It is not surprising that the EEC note says nothing at all about any Soviet intention to cash in on the contradictions between America and Western Europe.

Even when the "gas-pipes" deal was no more than at project stage, being asked whether the USSR was trying to drive a wedge between Bonn and Washington, West German Chancellor H. Schmidt, replied as follows: How could the Soviet Union do that? I fail to see what instruments it has for purpose. Besides, I do not believe that

the surviving ones would feel the pinch of declining production and profits, with their workers being laid off.

But it is with these very aims in mind — loss of contracts, bankruptcies and declining production and profits — that the USA has resorted to the use of "sanctions". It is bent on causing damage to both the Soviet economy and to those of its partners. Besides, the American leaders would like to have their partners believe the tales that the Russians are "driving the wedge". Here, however, they are having little success: the EEC note says nothing at all about any Soviet intention to cash in on the contradictions between America and Western Europe.

The conflicts within the allied ranks result from Washington's desire to ride roughshod over its partners and to hold back defence: quite understandably, this menacing trend is encountering resistance, with Western Europe rejecting America's unceremonious dictate. To be sure, America wants to continue in its role as the leader of the Western community. But at the same time it works hard to erode its own prestige and influence by its pursuit of an adventurist policy endangering the future of mankind.

the Soviet Union regards this as feasible.

I can only add that the Russians have never felt such tactics to be either necessary or profitable. The discord between Washington and its partners is caused by circumstances which have nothing to do with "Moscow's cunning".

The Americans and West Europeans differ in their estimate of the "Soviet threat", and the anti-missile and anti-war movement wave has an anti-American thrust. Leader and led have differing attitudes to defence: while the overseas leaders think it dead, Western Europe is aware of ditching it. While Washington is trying to turn the Geneva missile talks into a cover for an arms race, the West Europeans are demanding that America adopt a serious and candid attitude to the dialogue. How on earth can the pernicious impact of high American interest rates on its partners' economies or the American protectionist measures against West European steel exports be attributed to the USSR!

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Round the Soviet Union

● **TELEVISION SIGNALS FROM SPACE HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN BET-PAK-DALA** DESEPT after a station of satellite telecommunications was commissioned in Goulstan, the center of the Syrdarya Region. This will allow farmers, on whom used to be virgin lands, to choose between several television programmes.

● **WITHOUT EMPLOYING EXTRA WORKERS, THE LISA-KOVSK IRON ORE ENRICHMENT FACTORY IS STEADILY INCREASING ITS OUTPUT OF IRON ORE CONCENTRATE FOR THE FURNACES THROUGHOUT KAZAKHSTAN.** The factory has increased the content of iron in the concentrate to over 60 per cent.

● **AN EDUCATIONAL BASE TO TRAIN FARM WORKERS IN A WIDE VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL TRADES HAS BEEN SET UP IN TAJIKISTAN.** By the time the new academic year begins on September 1, specialized complexes equipped with classrooms, workshops and machine pools are to open in 650 secondary schools where senior schoolchildren will train to become machine-operators and drivers. This year eighty-four thousand schoolchildren in Tajikistan will learn agricultural trades.

● **MASS HARVESTING OF FLAX HAS STARTED IN LITHUANIA WHERE FOR THE FIRST TIME STRAW BEING DELIVERED FOR PROCESSING DIRECT OFF THE HARVESTERS,** by-passing storage facilities on the farms. This means that now the farm will only have to store flax.

● **A BIOLOGICAL FACTORY TO GROW TRICHOGAMMES HAS BEEN OPENED NEAR THE CITY OF BAKU, IN AZERBAIJAN.** Together with the operating biological laboratories, the factory's eight technological lines will produce tens of thousands of millions of these useful insects per season. Trichogrammes help get rid of poisonous chemicals and thus to protect crops. Thanks to their use the chemical spraying of fields to protect crops in Azerbaijan has been cut one-ninth as compared with the start of the previous five-year plan period in 1975.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EDUCATION IN THE USSR

Before the 1917 Revolution only 2 to 8 per cent of people in the 69 age bracket could read in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, writes the *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOORAZOVANIYE* journal. There was not a single establishment of higher learning in the area. Now the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan have 126 institutions of higher education with a student population of 705,000. The proportion of students in the population is higher than that of a number of developed capitalist countries. Between 1918 and 1981 93.3 million people in the USSR received secondary education. Of this number 72.5 million completed general secondary school, 17.5 million — technical and other secondary specialized schools, and 3.3 million — secondary vocational schools. As at the beginning of the 1981-1982 academic year the number of students in higher and secondary special institutions per 10,000 of population in the Union republics was as follows: the RSFSR — 218 and 185 respectively; Ukrainian SSR — 176 and 158; Byelorussian SSR — 165 and 167; Uzbek SSR — 172 and 147; Kazakh SSR — 170 and 177; Georgian SSR — 171 and 104; Azerbaijan SSR — 172 and 125; Lithuanian SSR — 205 and 191; Kirghiz SSR — 155 and 135; Tajik SSR — 138 and 97; Armenian SSR — 185 and 135; Turkmenian SSR — 145 and 110; Estonian SSR — 171 and 150; Moldavian SSR — 131 and 147; and in the Latvian SSR — 164 and 163 respectively. At the present time in the USSR there are 102.6 million people studying at all levels.

OPERATING THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE

Arctic navigation is the topic of an article by Tihomir Guzhenko, Minister of the USSR Merchant Marine,

A HOBBY

Vasily Dñol, a music teacher from the Moldavian village of Kaushani, started doing woodwork when he was a young man working in the collective farm construction brigade. The history and culture of his republic became a favourite pastime for him, he often went to museums to study pieces of folk craft. He has now a good collection of old Moldavian household effects.



Playing the aals made by the master.



The house of the craftsman Vasily Dñol.

The master's house looks like a museum of ethnography. All the interior decorating was carried out by him, from designs which he himself had drawn. The furniture and matching carved kitchenware have been executed in a masterly manner.

I use oak for my work, says the craftsman, the wood traditionally used by Moldavian masters. It has long since been known for its strength and beauty. Ships, made out of oak, were in service as long as one hundred years, and household effects—still longer.

Since Vasily Dñol teaches violin playing, he makes folk musical instruments as well. The first of them—a nai was made for the school orchestra which he leads. Even professional Moldavian musicians have been known to play some of the instruments made by Vasily Dñol.

A power bridge over the mountains and the steppe

A 500-kV power transmission line has been put into operation between the Stavropol Thermal Power Station and the "Central" substation in the Apshefon Peninsula in the Krasnodar Territory. This line will ensure reliable electricity supplies to the industrial centres and agricultural areas off the Black Sea coast.

The Stavropol station is the newest in the Northern Caucasus, its first 300,000-kW power block having been commissioned about seven and a half years ago. At present there are seven such blocks. When the eighth, now under construction, goes into operation late next year, the station will have reached

its planned generating capacity. It will be then possible to transmit electricity to a wider range of consumers.

A 500-kV transmission line is now being built across the glaciers of the Main Caucasus Range to link the station with the Inguri HPS. By the end of summer it is planned to complete the installation of pylons across the most complicated section of the line — through the Makhar pass at a height of almost three thousand metres above sea level. The mountain line will make the power network in the south of the European Soviet Union and Transcaucasia more reliable.

'HARVEST' OF HORNS FOR MEDICINE

In Dagestan, an autonomous republic in the east of North Caucasus, reindeer breeders have started collecting deer horns which are used as a raw material in the pharmaceutical industry. In the Kazbek district there is a large herd of spotted deer, 300 of which were originally brought here for breeding some time in the past. Since then their number has grown fourfold. A thousand-hectare area of the forest has been set aside their breeding, with stations set up to give food and water. The reindeer farm has served as a basis for the animal state farm "Almatyok", the first in this autonomous republic. Next year, farm plans to procure 150 kilograms of the valuable horns.

Large tracts of fallow land are being turned over to viticulture in the Arkinskaya and Margovskaya valleys, in the south of the republic. And major agricultural complexes are being set up in the area so that in the future up to 80 thousand tonnes of grapes a season will be grown and processed.

new state farms, crop plantations, villages and towns. Land reclamation made checked rice plots yielding annually millions of centners of rice out of one hundred thousand hectares of Azov floodland.

Land reclamation is a powerful factor of influencing the environment, the protection of the latter being an important integral part of the modern reclamation projects. For example, the reclamation plans in the Ukrainian Polesye provide for marshing natural complexes over 500,000 hectares of marshes and peat lands.

The western stretch of the route—from Murmansk to Dudinka, Gushonko continues, is now in operation all year round despite strong hillyards and frosts down to minus 50°C. Whereas the overall amount of freight delivered via the Northern Sea Route has increased 2.5-fold over the last decade the same figure for the winter period went up 6.5-fold. Freight can now be delivered to the Franz Josef Land even in winter. The first such trip was made by the "Arktika" icebreaker, which was able to reach 61°00' Lat, which is not, of course, the limit.

The all-year-round operation of the eastern stretch of the Northern Sea Route will have to take place at a later date because of the so-called pressing ice drifts. Experts are now searching for ways to enable ships to reach Povek from the east.

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INCREASE IN TURBINE POWER

The capacity of hydropower stations on mountain rivers has increased considerably once their turbines have been modernized in accordance with plans by Moscow and Kharkov specialists. The Kirov Works in Kharkov, in the Ukraine, for instance, recently completed the "modernization of a set of units for rehauling the first unit of the Nurek station in Tajikistan.

An efficient method has been found for cutting down the vibration of turbines, which lowers maximal output.

A compact device was used to eliminate the pulsation of water streams. While fixing it on the Nurek turbines is equivalent to the commissioning of 300,000 kW power unit, it will be much cheaper.

Specialists believe that the modernization of turbines can also be achieved at minimal cost at other major stations in the country's south—at the Inguri in Georgia and at the Ozkei station in Dagestan (Northern Caucasus), for example. New technical solutions are being thought up for equipment at Rogun, the biggest station in Central Asia.

KIRGHIZ VINES

Farmers working in the south of Kirghizia have begun harvesting grapes in the southern valleys of that Soviet republic in Central Asia.

Over the past few years viticulture here in the republic has developed from a minor branch of farming into a highly sophisticated industry. New tracts of land have been reclaimed to expand the area under vines to eight thousand hectares. Vineyards are now yielding increasing amounts of wine thanks to the introduction of improved kinds of vine and to the mechanization of labour-consuming processes.

Large tracts of fallow land are being turned over to viticulture in the Arkinskaya and Margovskaya valleys, in the south of the republic. And major agricultural complexes are being set up in the area so that in the future up to 80 thousand tonnes of grapes a season will be grown and processed.

ALL ABOUT BIRDS



Ornithologists from the USA, Canada, Italy, France, Sweden and other countries will exchange information on latest achievements in their field, read papers, attend seminars and discuss numerous problems.

The Soviet Law, of June 25, 1980, "On the Protection and Use of the Animal World", provides the legal basis for bird protection in this country. It establishes state ownership over the

entire animal world of the Soviet Union and thus marks a radical change in the degree of responsibility, elevating the protection of birds to a matter of state importance. The Law lays down optimal conditions for the preservation of the habitat, for breeding and for migratory routes; it also provides for the setting up of special reserves and for protection from industrial pollution, and regulates bird

stocks by introducing bans and limitations on hunting. An important part of the Law envisages scientific research aimed at substantiating bird protection measures as well as at educating citizens in the need for a humane attitude toward birds, and publicity for bird protection in the mass media. A limitation has been put on the numbers of birds and their eggs that may be alienated from nature for collections of research establishments.

The Law is of particular importance for the protection of rare and near-extinct species of birds. They are entered into the USSR Red Book and into those of the Union republics. Any actions resulting in possible death or in reduced numbers of birds or in damage to the habitat of rare species are strictly forbidden.

Places to visit

Leo Tolstoy Literary Museum

Muscovites are well acquainted with the building in Kropotkinskaya Street which today houses the Leo Tolstoy Literary Museum.

The museum contains the great writer's memorial fund. Most of its treasures and there are over 230 thousand items are gifts from Tolstoy admirers. Several years ago, an enormous archive arrived from Italy, a present from Tatyana Albertini, the writer's granddaughter.



Monument to Leo Tolstoy (sculptor—S. Merkurov) unveiled in 1926.

Today, visitors to the museum can read letters written by the donor's mother, also called Tatyana, who was Tolstoy's eldest daughter. Tatyana Albertini also presented a ring to the museum known in the family as "Anna Karenina"; the writer gave it as a present to his wife, Sofia And-

reyevna, to commemorate the first edition of his novel.

The museum is a sort of research institute. It conducts scholarly work making a weighty contribution to world Tolstoy studies, holds conferences, and helps Soviet and foreign researchers. In addition post-graduates can defend their theses at the museum. Members of the museum staff help compile books and albums on Tolstoy's life. Over the past few years, for instance, four volumes of a Tolstoy's bibliography have come out, as well as the writer's correspondence with his brothers and his sister. The monograph, "Tolstoy and the Orient", won a Jawaharlal Nehru Award. An album, "Tolstoy in Sofia Andreyevna's Photographs", is being prepared for publication.

The museum also arranges travelling exhibitions which are displayed in very remote parts of this country as well as abroad.



In a museum hall: a window case with the photographer's name "Thomas Edison".



Photos by Galina Kiselyova

Science and technology

THE CRADLE OF THE WALNUT

Turkmen botanists have discovered and studied a unique monument of nature in one of the ravines of the Kopet-Dag mountain range, in the form of a wild walnut tree grove, preserved over the past centuries from a time when southern Central Asia was not a deserted mountainous zone but a vast area of humid subtropical crops.

These 100 relics trees, concealed in the folds of mountains, are of great scientific and practical interest. They will enable specialists to gain additional information about the climatic changes of these regions in the past and the fruits of relic trees will facilitate the planting of select cold-resistant walnut varieties. Later on they will be replanted along the Alpine streams and rivulets, in the gorges of the Kopet-Dag mountain range and in the south of Turkmenia.

ELECTRIC DISCHARGE IN PLACE OF SCALPEL

Lithuanian cardiologists are using a high-power electric impulse to bring a patient's pulse rate to normal without dissecting his rib cage in an operation to correct a heart defect. The first such instance in the country's medical history. After the operation and a month of rehabilitation the patient N. G. 64, left the Kaunas clinical hospital in satisfactory condition.

Several years ago, in such cases we started using the scalpel to cut the nerve roots, the bundle of G. as it is called, says Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Yu. Brulakis. Now this most dangerous ailment can in some cases be dealt with using electric discharges of 350 Joules, with bloodless operation taking much less time.

GREEN SANITARIANS

Specialists from Kharkov Water Protection Research Institute proposed that green sanitarians be used for protecting one of the sections of the Dnieper-Donbas Canal from pollution. Plantations of algae, seaweed and sedge will be planted all along the canal. The choice of these plants for creating a natural filter camp by virtue of the fact that they effectively clean the water of oil products and organic substances.

torian P. Zholtovsky. The old folk, who were obviously not overburdened by the performance of their duties, proved to be highly observant artists with a talent for caricature. Over a hundred drawings have been retained depicting representatives of all estates — petty bourgeois, bigwigs, arrogant officials, hawk-eyed traders, and pompous monks. There is even a caricature of the Polish King Sigismund III.

16th-century doodles of interest to art historians

The clerks who worked for the Lvov city magistrate in the 16th and 17th centuries could hardly have guessed that the doodles they scribbled on official papers out of boredom would at one time become an object for careful scrutiny by art historians.

A whole gallery of such portraits has been discovered in ancient official records by art historians.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet multinational literature

Yuri SUROYTSEY, Secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board

Soviet multinational literature published in 77 languages is not a conglomerate of national literature but a definite cultural entity which is so unified internally that it has every right to be described as a single multinational literature.

Literary entities are not something new in the history of culture. Hellenic literature, for example, was created not only by the Greeks. The cultures of Latin written literature or "Mediterranean" civilization in the Medieval Ages included the works of authors who belonged to various nations. And even such a concept as "The European romantic movement" is not the outcome of scientific modulations but a literary and cultural reality.

But history has not heard of such an entity as the literature of our peoples. It could arise only in a multinational country on the basis of socialist social relations and a new type of culture.

Naturally, the unity of our multinational literature was not shaped right away; say in the twenties and thirties the "stage of mutual acquaintance" and a gradual "leveling out" of the cultural standards in literature of different peoples took place. The years of the Great Patriotic War meant a testing and hardening of friendship between peoples and cultures. Now we are speaking about a new stage of unity. It has nothing in common with levelling or "frustration" of cultures, about which some of our foreign ill-wishers like to talk. An unbiased reading of the works of writers, well known in the West also, such as the Russians Yuri Bondarev, Yuri Trifonov, Vasily Belov, the Lithuanian Mikolas Sluckis, the Georgian Nodar Dumbadze, the Kirghiz Chingiz Aitmatov, the Avtor Rasul Gamzatov will show clearer than any theoretical deliberations that there is no levelling—either individual or national—in our literature and that the international unity of the humanistic pathos does not impede the appearance and development of national traditions at all.

In literature like in any creative work the main thing is the artist's passion. A writer's pathos, the manifestation of his individuality in the desire to say with his art something needed by the people. Soviet writers of all nationalities and individualities have the same orientation of these wishes, the striving for kindness and beauty.

Soviet experience has shown that the aesthetic achievements of a nation can become close to other peoples. These processes of mutual enrichment always gain in strength. A common treasury, a common arsenal in being created and everyone enriches and contributes to it. Each one in his own way.

Like the Soviet people of today, who are ethnically multinational and diverse culturally, in the same way diversity is ethnically many-nationed—it is Soviet literature as a whole, and each literature in a national.

Does national contradicted international in socialist culture? Not at all. On the contrary, relying on this internationalism, cardinal, existing the interest and knowledge of all in national culture, a writer expresses it in his own way according to his national traditions.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

PAATA BURCHULADZE



A first prize and a gold medal at the 7th International Tchaikovsky Competition went to 27-year-old Paata Burchuladze, a soloist singer of the Tbilisi Opera and Ballet Theatre.

One cannot say that Paata had wanted to become a professional singer from an early age. Initially, he simply gave in to the wishes of his parents: musical traditions in his family were quite strong—his mother and elder sister were well educated musically. In 1972 Paata entered the Tbilisi Conservatoire, vocal department. He doesn't know himself the reason why, in addition to his vocal studies, he began to study civil

engineering at the local Polytechnic. Many people were surprised at the young man studying at two radically different colleges at the same time. Today, however, one of the newly built buildings in Tbilisi has been constructed according to the designs of civil engineer Paata Burchuladze.

However, his singing passion predominated and he began his career as an operatic soloist at the Tbilisi Opera.

Soon, the promising singer was sent to the famous La Scala, to study singing under the guidance of the well-known Giulietta Simionata. Paata decided that the first thing he must do is to master Italian bel canto. That was a line of hard work: he was learning Italian, having daily sessions with a concertmaster and three times a week with Simionata herself.

In the course of my Italian studies I was taught by different maestros. Burchuladze recalls, and with each of them I was learning a new role. La Scala performances, which I attended practically every night, were good training as well. Many of them I will remember for the rest of my life. Apart from Milano we gave concerts at many other Italian towns, including Parma, Rome, Palermo, Turin, and at Busseto.

Busseto marked a special event in the life of the Soviet singer. Busseto annually hosts the "Verdi Voices" competition, and in 1981, for the 21st time, many young singers from all over the world came to this place to compete. Paata Burchuladze successfully made his way through all the three rounds and shared second place with Japanese Taro Kikari (first prize was not awarded). After the exhibition concert of the prize-winners at Nicola Scarlatti the Italian press, especially "Corriere della Sera" wrote: "We would like to mention in particular the basso of Paata Burchuladze, the singer who has a brilliant future. We are looking forward to meeting him once again."

Back home, he superbly sang the role of Don Basilio in Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" at Tbilisi, demonstrating all his strength and abilities.

MOSCOW CIRCUS IN ARGENTINA

Commenting on performances given by Moscow Circus in Argentina, "La Razón" newspaper talks of fantasy which transports the audience in a world of fairy tale. More than 250 thousand people have seen the circus in the two weeks it has been performing at the "Luna Park", the largest hall in the Argentine capital. Newspapers here note that every number is enthusiastically applauded, and that the clown, Yuri Kuklachov, is particularly popular.

A meeting took place between well-known figures in the Argentinean arts world and the members of the Moscow Circus company at which the latter heard songs in Russian and in Spanish sung by actress, dancer and singer, Lolita Torres.

Odessa in Finland

The Odessa Opera and Ballet Theatre is on tour in Finland. The tour is part of a plan for friendly ties between Odessa and the Finnish town of Oulu, which were twinned 25 years ago.

Included in the programme are opera and ballet classics, works by contemporary Soviet and foreign composers, and a joint concert programme by Soviet and Finnish artists to mark the opening of the autumn season of the Oulu symphony orchestra. Chief conductor of the Odessa theatre B. Afanasyev was invited to conduct.

A FILM ABOUT A RUSSIAN EPIC HERO

A film about the Russian epic hero, Vasily Buslayev, has been made at the Gorky Central Studios for Children and Youth. The film has been produced by G. Vasilyev who is known to viewers after such movies as "Faint the Falcon", "Now Adventures of Captain Vungel", "While the Clock Strikes", "Flying With a Sparrow".

The action takes place in the 13th-century Novgorod land, says the producer. It was not incidental that we picked up a historic figure who has until now been the personification of force, bravery and generosity—characteristics so typical of the Russian folk hero. The film is primarily directed at young viewers. We want to show them how beautiful it is to be brave, to be just, not to be afraid of impending catastrophes. Our picture also shows a deep and beautiful love.

The film was shot in our hero's native land—the Novgorod area—which itself is connected with a lot of heroic pages of Russian history, a place where monuments of old Rus are carefully preserved.

Buslayev's part is played by the young actor D. Zolotukhin, who is known to the viewers

after the interesting portrayal of Peter the Great in S. Gerasimov's two-part movie.



A still from "Vasily Buslayev", about to be seen on the screen.

SOVIET FILMS AT THE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL IN MONTREAL

One of the Soviet films to be shown at the international film festival, which is taking place in Montreal these days, is "The Last Escape" devoted to the problem of the education of teenagers and to relations between children and adults (director Leonid Menaker).

Several other Soviet films will be shown at the festival. Among them "The Red Bells", directed by Sergei Bondarchuk in cooperation with Mexican film-makers. The latter movie, based on the book by John Reed, the American publicist, reconstructs on the screen pages from the revolutionary struggle of the Mexican people in 1910-1912. Most of the sequences were shot at the

places where the actual event took place.

The programme of the Montreal festival will give an idea of the development of multinational Soviet art. Among the Soviet entries will be the film "Yes Without Women", about the life and work of builders who are putting up a power transmission line high in the Tien Shan Mountains, shot in Soviet Kirgizia (Central Asia), which has the youngest film studios in the country. There will also be a production from the Kiev Film Studios (Soviet Ukraine) entitled "Life is Short". The hero is a teenager who lives through its trials and tribulations of the war years.

INDIA NEAR AND FAR



Prabha Nag Chaudhuri, "Pushkin".

From the series of illustrations to Kalidasa's "Abhijnana-shakuntala".



A festival of Indian films as well as co-productions by Soviet and Indian film-makers is now being held in Moscow, at the Mir cinema. Also on view is a display of works devoted to India's exotic nature, to her people, to her rich cultural monuments by Indian artist Prabha Nag Chaudhuri. A historical trade and well acquainted with our country, Chaudhuri has done a series of paintings on the Soviet Union. Soon to graduate from the directors' department at the Moscow Institute for Cinematography, Chaudhuri is the latest works as sketches in futuro film on Soviet-Indian friendship.

BUSINESS

International exhibitions in the USSR

In the second half of 1982, it is proposed that the following exhibitions will be held in this country.

The Fifth International Exhibition "Chemistry", Moscow, September 3-16.

The Second International Exhibition "Instruments for Scientific Research", Kiev, September 22-30.

The Second International Exhibition "Machinery and Equipment for Mechanization of Loading, Unloading, Transportation and Storage Processes", Tbilisi, September 29-October 7.

The Second International Exhibition "Industrial Robots", Leningrad, October 19-27.

Technologies for Analytical Instrument-Making, Tallinn, October 20-28.

The Third International Exhibition "Equipment for the Production and Control of Electronic Devices", Moscow, December 1-7.

Contacts and contracts

© The Chairman of the USSR Voz Bank, V. Alkhimov, has received the Director General of the Afghanistan Bank, H. Pak, and now on a working visit in the USSR. They discussed further cooperation in commercial, monetary and financial fields.

© V/O Machinexport and Coal India Ltd. have contracted the shipment to India of a batch of equipment for use in strip mining. In particular mobile excavators with 10 cum trucks and quarry excavators with 4.6 cum scoops. Under a contract signed with the West Berlin-based firm of H. Jürgen Eiss, Machinexport will provide the former with a batch of pneumatic drills 95-130 mm in diameter for the trenchless drilling of wells.

EMBARGO POLICY REJECTED

The economic embargo, with the help of which President Reagan wants to make the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline a failure, is nonsense. Austria has a different opinion on its place in world trade. In our trade relations with the Soviet Union we proceed from mutual advantages. This was said by Gerold Deutenberg, director general of the Heid company, one of the oldest Austrian engineering firms.

In his interview he emphasized that the company's co-

operation with the USSR has a 60-year-long record. In Stockerau, for instance, we will build and dispatch to the Soviet Union 50 various sophisticated machine-tools. Work will proceed unhindered, and the quality is guaranteed too. Deutenberg said. Some numerically controlled machine-tools are made for the Drogobych factory in the USSR, making drilling bits. These tools are being made according to specifications devised at Drogobych.

HIGH QUALITY GOODS

The Plovdiv computer memory units factory, in Bulgaria, has recently sent another consignment of their goods to the USSR. Within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the factory specializes in the production of computer memory units and magnetic tape data preparation units for the unified system of electronic computers.

The large production orders, from the USSR, allow the factory to concentrate on improving the quality of their goods. The factory has not had a single complaint. This is largely due to an efficiently organized production control system as well as the study and implementation of advanced Soviet labour methods. For example, the factory has mastered the Saitalov zero defect system of production.

Japanese exhibition in Khabarovsk

"Let the Sea of Japan always be the sea of peace and friendship", this is said in one of the leaflets distributed at the Japanese trade exhibition now on in Khabarovsk. It is sponsored by the Japanese Society for Trade with the USSR and socialist countries, Japanese Soviet Trade Association and Soviet Exponent.

Taking part are over 100 companies presenting a wide range of products from children's clothes to sophisticated electronic equipment. Much interest is being aroused in the section devoted to the city of Mitaka, twin-town of Khabarovsk. This is the eighth such exhibition in Khabarovsk. It occupies an area of over 800 square metres and provides ample opportunities for specialists to become acquainted with Japanese goods.

SOVIET BOOK SHOW

A fair of Soviet books marking 60 years of the formation of the USSR, has opened in Ethiopia's largest province of Harere. The show, sponsored by the state book publishing house Kuznetsov and the Soviet Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, presents about 300 books in English and Am-

haric. Over the recent years this has been the third such Soviet Book Exhibition which has invariably drawn the interest and attention of large sections of the public.

MUTUAL EXCHANGE

A short while ago, a 1250th Diesel locomotive built in our country was handed over to GDR customers. At present, locomotives of this type carry 60

per cent of all cargo and passengers in the German Democratic Republic. Our country also supplies its trading partner with railway cranes designed to re-

promotion activities

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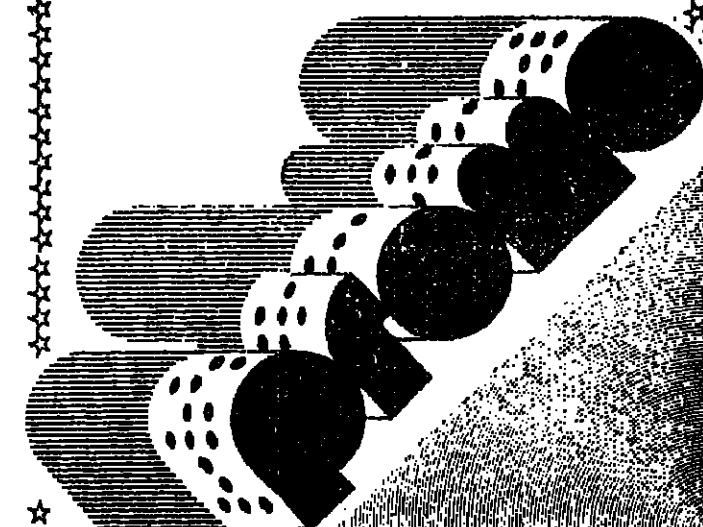
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place sections of railway tracks under repair. On its part, the GDR is stepping up its deliveries of rolling stock to our country on the basis of expanding industrial specialization.

'I AM SURE THERE WILL BE NEW ENCOUNTERS AHEAD'

The schoolteacher Elja Rougie has diverse geographical links. She is a Finn, her husband an American, while their permanent residence is in Sweden.

This is why, says Elja, we often have to leave the country, not only to visit our relatives—our family has a special love for the Soviet Union.

I first fell in love with your country as a child when my mother and I visited Moscow for the first time. Since then I have always felt drawn back. I am familiar with many of the streets and monuments, and have many friends here. But every new trip sparks off new impressions, which are sometimes unusual for a westerner. During a previous visit, as I walked across the Pushkin Square, I saw an ordinary-looking woman approaching the famous poet's monument to lay flowers. A thing like that can never be seen in our country. It strikes one so clearly that Soviet people disregard their history.

This small trip with Finnish tourists in Elja's ninth visit to Moscow. Previously she travelled

to the USSR as part of a youth delegation, and has led Finnish groups for Intourist. Leningrad, Riga, Tallinn, Kiev, Tashkent — just a few of the places our guest has visited. I felt at home everywhere I went, says Elja. This is yet another illustration of the Soviet people's hospitality. In all my trips my knowledge of the Russian language which I gained from a course in Finland has been an infinite comfort. It is wonderful to go to another country and be able to communicate freely with its people.

In my family a mixture of three languages are spoken. English, Finnish and Swedish, but a special place is decided to a fourth one, Russian. My husband Charlie is a scholar of Slavonic, teaching Russian literature to students. He has also visited the Soviet Union on several occasions. Our children also like Russian very much. They have not been to the Soviet Union yet, but they are so persistent in their requests that I think we will take them along the next time.

I say confidently "next time" because I will certainly come

Intourist news

here again as soon as time and money permit. My loyalty may be surprising to some, but I think the secret lies in the special atmosphere of friendliness which reigns supreme in Russia.

Viktor YEVKIN



Elja Rougie at the Pushkin monument.
Photo by Ilja Orshibovskiy

WHAT'S ON!

August 21-23

THEATRES

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Cherkovaya St), 21 (mat and eve) — Misharin, "Chinar Manifesto", 22 (mat and eve) — Neruda, "The Star and Death of Joaquin Muriel".

Saltre Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St), 21 (mat)—Mikhailov, "Foam", 21 (eve), 22 (mat)—Bolov, "Along the 200th", 22 (eve)—Ostrovsky, "Easy Money", 23 — Makayonok, "Apostle at Bay".

Sovremennik Theatre (19a Chistoprudny Blvd), 21 (mat)—Rozov, "Provincial Anecdotes", 21 (eve)—Cherkov, "The Three Sisters", 22 (mat)—Gurkin, "Love and Doves", 22 (eve) — "Servitude of Hypocrites", 23 — Malaygin, "URP".

Malaya Bronnaya Drama Theatre (2 Malaya Bronnaya St), 21 — Ostrovsky, "Wolves and Sheep", 22 (mat) — Alyoshin, "If...", 22 (eve)—Vorobeyev, "Curtains", 23—Cherkov, "The Three Sisters".

FILMS

The Life of the Holy Saint (Odessa Film Studios, USSR). Based on the Ukrainian writer Marko Vovchok novel, "Notes of a Clergyman", the film tells about the life story and moral degradation of a young priest.

Cinema: "Vysota" (52 Yuzh Loutsev St), Metro Universality "Progress" (17 Loutsevsky Prospekt), Metro Universality.

A film by Federico Fellini about some letters and poet memories of his own life. Cinema: "Kiev" (30/30 Kozlovsky Prospekt), Metro Kozlovsky.

Exhibition Hall, Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (12 Kozlovsky Prospekt, City 12 St), "The Russian City in the 19th-century Engineering", a title of an exhibition illustrating the history of Russian and Soviet cities.

CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium. All-Union Druzhba Sports Gymnasium, 22, 23 — "Song of the Mother", a variety programme featuring popular performers from the country and Odessa P.P. group from Greece.

Gorky Theatre at the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest (9 Artyukovskaya St), 20-23 — Durov animal theatre invites to a "Let's make the Acquaintance!" programme.

SPORTS

Football. Lenin Central Stadium, 23 — Torpedo (Moscow) vs Chernomorets (Odessa), 7 p.m.

A match between teams representing two major working collectives — the Likhachev Car Works (Tospedo) and the Black Sea

Steamship Company (Chernomorets).

CHESS. Chess Club of the Trade Union Sports Societies (10 Krylatskaya St), 21 — Final of the open championship in blitz game, 11 a.m.

DRAUGHTS. USSR Central Chess Club (14 Gogolevsky Blvd), 22 and 23 — Match for world championship title in Polish draughts, 4 p.m. (both days).

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St), 22 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

August 21-23. In Moscow, city and region, warm weather with showers is expected. Temperatures of 9-14°C at night and of 19-20°C in the daytime. SW wind, 5-9 mps.

The summer season is full swing on the Black Sea coast. Water temperatures are as follows: 20°C in Odessa, 25°C in the South Crimea, 22-24°C in the Caucasus while at resorts on the Azov and Caspian seas the water is even warmer (28-25°C).